The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, July 15, 1863.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union Men of Huntingdon County, who are desirous of sustaining the National and State Administrations in their efforts to crush the existing wicked and unholy rebellion, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Townships and Boroughs of the County, on *Saturday, the 8th day of August*, 1863, and elect two Delegates from each Township and Borough to meet in Convention at Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the several offices of the County. The polls will be open in the Townships from 5 to 7 o'clock, and in the Boroughs from 7 to 9 o'clock.

ALEXANDER PORT,
PERRY MOORE,
Chairmen of County Committees.

July 14, 1863.

☞ A Journeyman Printer wanted immediately at this office.

☞ A STOUT BOY, sixteen or seventeen years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the printing business at this office, immediately.

HALF SHEET AGAIN.—We have not been able to get out more than a half sheet this week. We will do better as soon as we can get more help.

THE UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.—We call the attention of the Union men of the county to the call issued by the Chairmen of the Union County Committees. We hope every honest Union voter in the county will attend the delegate elections and assist in selecting good and reliable men as delegates.

THE JACKSON HOTEL.—This Hotel is now occupied by Col. J. Morrison, well known as the proprietor of the Broad Top City Hotel. Both houses are under his care, and both houses will do a rushing business.

FIVE companies of the 29th P. M., from Delaware and Chester counties, under command of Lieut. Col. Yarnall, encamped here for two or three days, left for Harrisburg on Sunday morning. The other five companies of the regiment have been stationed at Louden, Franklin county, under command of Col. Hawley. We had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a number of the men, and we found them to be perfect gentlemen and true soldiers.

46TH REGT.—The first regiment was organized last week by the election *and appointment of the following officers:*

Colonel—JOHN J. LAWRENCE, of Huntingdon.
Lt. Col—C. P. HUSTON, of Centre.
Major—FRANK BELL, of Blair.
Adjutant—THOMAS C. FISHER, of Huntingdon.
Surgeon—Dr. J. W. GEMMILL, of Blair.

The companies have been fortunate in the selection of regimental officers.

THE $300 EXEMPTION.—The matter of commutation in money in lieu of service under the conscription act has been settled by a circular issued by Provost Marshal General James B. Fry. The second section says: "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in each Congressional District has been authorized by the Secretary of War, and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive from drafted persons who desire to pay it for the purpose of exemption the money above specified ($300.) On receipt of this sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall give the person paying it, duplicate receipts; one copy of these receipts shall be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day the drafted person is to report for duty, and when so delivered by the Board of Enrollment the drafted person shall be furnished with a certificate of exemption, stating that the person is discharged from further liability under that draft by reason of having paid the sum of three hundred dollars."

CARD.

On behalf of the sick in hospital, the Surgeon in charge tenders to the ladies of Huntingdon his sincere thanks for their co-operation with him in attending to the wants of the sick. At the same time he submits it to their sense of propriety, that a large number of visitors in a hospital, is not desirable. The Soldiers' Aid Society having kindly agreed that a sufficient number of its members shall be in attendance at *all times, no other female* nurses are needed.

Donations for the use of the sick will be gratefully acknowledged and properly applied.

CHAS. STYER, *Surgeon.*

POST HOSPITAL, Hunt., July 14, 1863.

THE PHOTOGRAPH CAR.—The car is again open, and Messrs. Roshon & Green, are turning out work in the best style. The car is located on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel.

July 14, 1863.—1t.

LATEST NEWS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of Potomac, July 14, 1863.

To H. W. Hallack, Commander-in-Chief:

My cavalry now occupy Falling Waters, having overtaken and captured a brigade of infantry fifteen hundred strong, two guns, two caissons, two battle flags, and a large number of small arms. The enemy are all across the Potomac. GEO. D. MEADE.
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of the Potomac, July 14.—Lee's rebel army withdrew from their position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and recrossed the Potomac by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, and that boats at the Williamsport ferry.

A portion of Pleasanton's cavalry entered Williamsport at seven o'clock this morning, and captured many prisoners.

Lee had previously sent over all his plunder trains.

A General movement was ordered this morning, and our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the entrenchments vacated.

From Grant's Army.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Gen. Grant had pushed the work of paroling the rebel prisoners. They number 31,277.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, Sherman moved in the direction of Big Black River with a large army, and on the following day met Johnson in a drawn up line of battle.

A sanguinary battle took place, resulting in Johnston's defeat and the capture of two thousand prisoners.

A rumor is in circulation that Port Hudson surrendered to General Banks on the fifth, and we took eighteen thousand prisoners.

From Rosecrans' Army.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The main body of Bragg's army retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the presumption is, that the bulk of Bragg's forces have been sent to Richmond to garrison it.

Rosecrans captured 4,000 prisoners during the late forward movement.—Our army is in high spirits and in splendid condition.

Terrible Riot in New York.

What has been threatened for months by the rebel sympathisers is now upon us. When and where the traitorous spirit of madmen will be stopped, God only knows.

The draft was commenced in New York City on Monday morning, when a mob of over five thousand of the lowest class of men and women attacked the building, destroyed all the machinery, papers, records, lists, etc., beat the officers who had not made their escape, and then fired the building, and it with the whole block was destroyed, the firemen having been driven from the ground by the mob. Telegraph lines and railroad tracks were destroyed—policemen, soldiers, and other citizens have been murdered in the streets. Business has been suspended.

NEW YORK, July 14—11-30 P. M.

The cry of the mob this morning is "kill the Abolitionists," and the crowd is of the same character as that of yesterday. It is expected that grape and canister will soon be dealt out to them from batteries which have arrived and will soon be brought to bear on them. A house on Sixteenth street has just been gutted by rioters.

The mob have barricaded certain *parts of the city to prevent the* passage of troops.

The most atrocious robberies have been committed in the streets by ruffians who seize any respectable looking *man, rob them of their watches,* money, &c., &c., and then beat their victims.

12-30 P. M.—The riot act was read to the mob assembled near Forty Eighth street this fournoon, after which, they failing to disperse, howitzers were opened upon the rioters, and it is reported that many were killed.

Private property is being ruthlessly sacrificed, and private residences sacked and burned. The mob is now upon the increase.

The Mayor's residence was sacked and burned. All the city cars and stages have stopped running.

4 P. M.—Vessels have been hauled from the docks into the stream, and gun-boats have been anchored in certain localities so as to command the streets where the mob are expected to operate.

The reserves of our city regiments are now organized and will soon be operating. It is supposed there will be some 5,000 effectual troops in the city this evening. A battalion of the 7th Regt. Res. is already on duty.

A crowd was addressed by Gov. Seymour, stating that he had sent his Adjutant General to Washington to request the draft to be stopped. He implored the crowd to respect property and persons, and said the State would see that alt would be satisfactory.

FOUND.—On Monday the 6th July, near the Globe office, a small package of money, which the owner can have by identifying the same and paying for this notice. Inquire at this office.

THE LADIES AND THE SOLDIERS.—The Altoona *Tribune* of the 7th says:

"We visited the boys in camp yesterday and thought their new clothes looked very well. They seem to be enjoying themselves, and all unite in saying that there shall be no chicken raids in old mother Huntingdon.—They think the mass of the people around them are loyal. They do not fear that they will be "bitten by rebel chickens," but think that they will grow corpulent under the treatment of the ladies of ye ancient borough are giving them. One of the boys, in his joy, told us he never got such good eating in his life. He thought no wonder the *men of Huntingdon looked so* pleasant with such wives, daughters and sweethearts. We hope their shadows may never grow less."

Acknowledgment.

The ladies of Huntingdon particular interested, desire the members of Capt. Bell's Altoona Cavalry Company to accept many thanks for their liberal and unexpected donation of $22 80, tendered by Mr. J. Dolo and received by Mrs. H. K. Neff, as an expression of their Company's appreciation of the kindness shown to them while quartered in the Presbyterian Church.

As the donation was intended to be applied to some useful and benevolent object, and as it was the soldier's offering, it was resolved to appropriate it in a manner that soldiers might receive the benefit from it. It was accordingly forwarded to the Christian Commission at Philadelphia.

The LADIES.

[Altoona papers please copy.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1863.

Miss C. R. WIESTLING—Yours of the 8th inst. containing $22 80 as a contribution to the U. S. Christian Commission from the Altoona Cavalry Company is received, for which please accept our thanks.

Yours, &c.,
JAS. PATTERSON, Tre'r.

Camp Huntingdon.

At a meeting of Capt. Jas. M. Bell's Company, from Altoona, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, We have for several days enjoyed the hospitality of the citizens of Huntingdon, before going into camp. Therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby tender to them our sincere thanks for their kindness.

Resolved, That we are especially indebted to those ladies who have furnished us with food, cooked our rations and supplied us so generously from their own tables; particularly to Mrs. H. K. Neff, Mrs. M. Hildebrand, Mrs. P. Anderson, Mrs. Dr. J. B. Louden, Mrs. Anna Massey, Mrs. Geo. H. Steel, Mrs. A. Blair, Mrs. Eliz. Miller, Mrs. Dr. Dorsey, Miss C. Wiestling, Miss C. Miller and others, all of whom were untiring in their efforts to provide us with every comfort.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, for the use of that building.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Huntingdon *Globe, Journal & American* and Altoona *Tribune.*

D. M. GREEN,
JER'H DELO,
J. B. HILEMAN,
A. CLABAUGH,
J. M. MANN,
} *Committee.*

Meeting of the Coal Trade.

At a meeting of the Coal trade held in Philadelphia on the 10th of July, 1863, it was agreed to resume the business of selling and shipping of coal on Monday, July 13th, and it was also unanimously resolved as follows:

WHEREAS, It has been charged that the motives which actuated the shippers of coal in stopping shipments during the recent invasion were mingled with cupidity, and a desire to advance the price of coal. Therefore,

Resolved, That we agree to open coal at the same prices at which we did previous to the suspension, except that the advanced rate charged by the transportation companies be added.

We would also beg to state for general information that the first Coal regiment, Col. Alfred Day commanding, was on the 8th inst. in camp at *Carlisle, and on the 9th received fur*ther marching orders.

The second Coal regiment, Col. Oliver Hopkinson commanding, left Philadelphia for Harrisburg on the 10th.

To each of these regiments the Coal trade paid a bounty of twenty-five dollars to each man, out of funds collected and subscribed by themselves—amounting to nearly sixty thousand dollars.

Lewis Audenried & Co.; Noble Caldwell & Co.; Hammett, Vandusen & Lockman; Blackiston, Graeff & Co.; Tyler, Stone & Co.; Sinnickson & Glover; Day & Huddell; Wannemacker & Maxfield; Hunter, Norton & Co.; R. N. Roshbun; Conrad & Heaton; Jno. Street & Co.; C. F. Norton & Co.; Cain, Hacker & Cook.

Pittsburgh Female College.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following notice of the Pittsburgh Female College, taken from the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of the 9th inst. The College justly ranks among the very first institutions in the country:

"Of the many institutions for the education of young ladies in this and the adjoining States, there is none which bears a higher or more enviable reputation, than the Pittsburgh Female College. Within a few years it has worked itself into the very front rank, and now occupies a position among the more valued educational institutions of the country, of which its originators and managers may well feel proud. Knowing as we do the many advantages which the institution offers to those who desire a sound, practical and valuable education for their daughters, we are not at all surprised at its great and growing popularity. In point of location it will compare favorably with any institution of the same character in the land, while the accommodations for pupils and general arrangements of the establishment are such as to commend it to all who value the health and comfort of their children. It is however in the ability of its Faculty, and the excellence of the course of instruction pursued, that the Pittsburgh Female College excels. In this respect it has no superior. The Faculty now numbers nineteen, embracing some of the ablest and most successful instructors of the day—teachers who have made the education of youth the study of their lives, and of whose success in imparting instruction the rapid progress of the students under their charge affords of itself the most abundant proof. The course of study is very extensive and thorough, embracing all the branches of a solid and ornamental education. The modern languages, including French, German, Italian and Spanish are all taught, and students are also afforded an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, needle work, drawing, painting, and the use of the magnetic telegraph. There is an excellent library and cabinet attached to the institution, and a philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased in order to aid the pupils in the study of those sciences. The attendance for the past year was two hundred and ninety-four, but the prospects are that next year the number will considerably exceed three hundred. This shows how popular the institution is with the public, and speaks well for the success and ability with which it is managed. The next term commences September 1st. Send to the Rev. J. C. Pershing for a catalogue."

Able Bodied Men Wanted.

The undersigned has been authorized by State authority to raise a Company of Infantry to serve for three months in the State defence. All who may wish to join my Company, will please report to me at the Franklin Hotel, in Huntingdon, at their earliest opportunity.

F. H. LANE, Capt.

July 14, 1863.—1t.

Letter from Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, July 11, '63.

DEAR GLOBE.—After a long delay I have found an opportunity to write to you with some prospect of getting my letter through. But what to write, I am in chaos. It is a comfort to know that no one is dependent on my letter for information. The military operations in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged near this place, are now familiar everywhere. And God be praised that this army has here had an opportunity under the able leadership of General Meade, to vindicate its honor and its claim to the confidence of the country. The Army of the Potomac has always been right; more than the equal of its enemy in all that makes an army powerful; but no army has ever been more outraged. Here it was handled with consummate skill; here it has written in blood a record of valorous endurance and glorious triumph. General Meade took his position and made the rebel General take the offensive. They did attack, and how terribly! Force after force was massed and rolled forward to be broken upon our invincible line like the wave on the rock, and like it to recoil in broken and shattered fragments. The rebels knew what was at stake. "I'll tell you," said one of them to me "what General Lee means to do on this move. He intends to make southern independence or break it." And though every assault only deepened the crimson tide of disaster and death, he could not, dared not yield. But all effort was vain. He was fighting Pennsylvanians on Pennsylvania soil; he was throwing his fated columns on the serried ranks of Union soldiers, who strong in the strength of their cause felt secure and confident of triumph. Again, I say God be praised; for here in the good old Keystone, the bogus confederacy has received a blow from which it can never recover. From all points people are coming to look after wounded relatives, and from them we hear how, all over the land, people were holding their breath and waiting tremblingly for the issue until the glorious tidings came, followed by the news of Vicksburg's fall, and how there is now rejoicing everywhere.

But, God pity us, this war is even in victory a horrible thing. Our brigade covered itself with glory in this its first battle; but it is torn to pieces. Shall I tell you the story of Company I? Capt. Blair, left arm amputated at the shoulder; Lieutenant Thompson, wounded in right foot and arm; Sergeant Raymond, instantly killed, shot through the head; Sergeant Slaver, wound in left arm; Sergt. Cowden, wound in leg; Corp. Smelker, slightly wounded; W. H. Harmony, killed; Isaac Drake missing, and it is feared killed; Wm. Johnson, foot amputated; J. B. Moore, James Thomson, Wm. Russel, Wm. Shaver, J. C. Blair, Jacop Shoop, Samiel R. Simons, H. C. Holliday and W. H. Wright, all wounded more or less severely, though it is hoped none of them dangerously. George Myerly and J. M. Cowden, were captured. Wm. Monroe Clarkson was shot through the head, lay several days on the field, was finally brought to a hospital, and for a wonder is still living. His recovery seems beyond hope, yet who can forbear to hope, even in the teeth of despair.—These comprise all the casualties I can now call up. There may be others.—The company did its duty nobly, and I can make no distinctions of praise —

Lieut. Deiffenderfer owes his life to his blanket, which was hung over his shoulder in a roll, and caught a ball which would otherwise have pierced his breast. As it was, he was knocked down.

I have written a long letter and must desist. What is doing now by the army you know better than we.—We are getting the wounded away here as rapidly as transportation can be had. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions are busy, and the people are beyond measure kind. The wounded this time are not in Virginia, and though it is hard to have the evils of war on our own soil, I am glad they are here. Soon all that can go will be at home. J. S. B.

The Mission of Alexander H. Stephens.

The following is the correspondence relating to the mission of Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Ould, to Fortress Monroe:

FORTRESS MONROE, July 4, 1863.
U. S. Steamer Minnesota—2.30 P. M.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of the Navy:

The following communication is just received from Mr. Stephens, who is on the flag of truce boat, which has arrived above. I shall inform Mr. Stephens that I await your instructions, before giving him an answer:

CONFEDERATE STATES, Steamer Torpedo, in the James River, July 4, 1863.

SIR: As a military commissioner, I am the bearer of a communication, in writing, from Jefferson Davis, commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, command-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Hon. Robert Ould, Confederate States agent of exchange, accompanies me as Secretary.

For the purpose of delivering the communication in person, and conferring upon the subject to which it relates, I desire to proceed to Washington in the steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieut. Hunter Davidson, of the Confederate States Navy; no person being on board but the Hon. Mr. Ould, myself, and the boat's officers and crew.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

S. P. LEE, A. R. Admiral.

Answer.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 4.

Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, Hampton Roads:

The request of Alexander H. Stephens is inadmissible. The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communication and conference between the United States forces *and the insurgents.*

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

THERE are now about sixteen hundred men in the camps at this place. The second regiment will be organized to-day or to-morrow.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 25th ult., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. WASHINGTON LONG to Miss MARY SHERAR, both of this vicinity.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor.

STRAYED AWAY.

Strayed away from the premises of the Subscriber in Juniata township, about the middle of June last, one red and white spotted mouly heifer calf, and one red steer calf with white spotted face—both a year old last spring. Any information of the whereabouts of the calves will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOHN N. MOSSER

July 14, 1863.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 10th day of August next, 1863, to-wit:

1st. Final account of Thomas McLain, guardian of John R. Morrow, a minor child of Robert Morrow, late of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

2d. Administration account of Elizabeth Adamson, Administratrix of Arthur Adamson, late of Brady township, deceased.

3d. The Trust account of James G. Corbin, Trustee to sell the real estate of Arthur Adamson, late of Brady township deceased.

4th. Guardianship account of William Hildebrand, guardian of Margaret Smalley, A. P. Wilson Smalley and Henry B. Smalley, minor children of Dawson C. Smalley, deceased.

5th. Final account of Thomas A. Smiker, guardian of Samuel Hays, a minor child of Edward Hays, late of Shirley township, deceased.

6th. Administration account of Michael Barndollar and Benjamin Woolfett, Administrators of Michael Barndollar, deceased.

7th. The partial and supplemental Administration account of Henry Brewster, acting Executor of the last will and testament of John Brewster, deceased.

8th. Administration account of H. L. McCartney and Samuel H. McCoy, Executors of John Brown, deceased, who in his lifetime was Administrator of his father William Brown, late of Brady township, deceased.

9th. Partial account of Andrew Miller and Robert G. McNeal, Administrators of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, deceased.

10th. Administration account of Jane Black and Robert Huey, Executors of James Black, late of Jackson township, deceased.

11th. Administration account of David Stewart and Jacob Harnish, surviving Executors of Tobias Harnish, late of Morris township, deceased.

12th. The account of David Snare, Esq., Administrator of Anna Hoffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

13th. Trust account of Livingston Robb, Trustee appointed to sell the unoccupied portions of the real estate of Thomas Lloyd, late of Walker township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Hunt., July 14, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to all persons interested, that the following inventories and appraisements of goods and chattels, set apart under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 14th, A. D. 1851, and the various supplements thereto, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court for approval on Wednesday, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1863, viz:

1st. The goods and chattles set apart to Margaret Lewis, widow of Adam Lewis, late of Shirley township, deceased.

2d. The goods and chattels set apart to Agnes Harper, widow of William Harper, late of Dublin township, deceased.

3d. The goods and chattels set apart to Caroline G. Watson, widow of John C. Watson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

4th. The goods and chattels set apart to Sarah Irwin, widow of Dr. James M. Irwin, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.

5th. The goods and chattels set apart to Eliza Long, widow of John Long, late of Springfield township, deceased.

6th. The goods and chattels set apart to Mary Wilson, widow of John Wilson, late of Cromwell township deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Clerk of O. C.

Hunt., July 14, 1863.

NOTICE.—

The public are cautioned not to purchase a sorrel mare and colt now in the possession of Ezekiel White, as the same belongs to me.

SOLOMON NUNNAMACHER.

Broad Top City, May 27, 1863*

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

NURSERY STOCK.—
TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &C.,
FOR SALE
At the lowest cash price.
A. J. WHITE,
Mh. 3. North-east Huntingdon.

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trademark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES in endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of these SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., *of Phila.*, and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., *of Pittsburg*,

And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1, May Term, in 1862, in suit of THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY vs THOMAS G. CHASE, decreed to the Company, on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
OFFICES:
127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.
April 29, 1863-3m.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

BARGAINS. NOW

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linings, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1863.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.—

The business of the said foundry will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who will be at all times ready to make castings of all kinds, promptly and at moderate rates.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, will come forward and settle the same.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

March 31, 1863.—1m.*

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Fish, cheese & provisions generally
NOS. 114 & 115 SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand an assortment of
DRIED & PICKLED FISH, &c., viz:

Mackerel, Salmon, Shad,	Blue Fish, Herrings, Cod Fish,	Beef, Pork, Lard,	Shoulders, Hams, Sides,	Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.

April 22, 1863-3m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SHULLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862-1y.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
SPICES, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—
Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Lead, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of *Grain* to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 1, 1863.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl. 8, 1863

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country. by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.
Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Terms will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and side room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML. T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Executors.

March 31, 1863.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

FARM FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED FARM, KNOWN AS "ESQUIRE WRAY'S FARM,"

In Henderson township, about five miles from Huntingdon, and two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing about 230 Acres; about 160 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, enclosed by good fences.—There is a good apple orchard and also a good peach orchard on the premises. There is abundance of good water near the barn and house, and streams running through the premises. The improvements are a good log house weather-boarded, and large frame barn. There is a good saw-mill seat and plenty of timber on the property.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm should call and examine this property. Apply to the undersigned living on the premises.

HIRAM GRAFF.

May 13, 1863-3m*

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TURNED IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

June 3, 1863-3m

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

May 20, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
Apl 7, 1863-3m. No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

1863.
SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 15-3m

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS.
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FISHER & SON
Have just Opened and offer to the Public,
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.
FISHER & SON.

May 20, 1863.

1863. 1863.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentleman's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Interesting and Exciting Account of the Brilliant Siege—Heroic Exploits of General Grant's Army—Terrific Explosion of the Federal Mines—The Rebel Works Lifted Eighty Feet into the Air—Desperate Charge of Our Army Through the Breach—Heroism of the Forlorn Hope—The Rebels Turn and Fly—Incessant Labors of Our Sappers and Miners.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

HEADQUARTERS, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Department of the Tennessee,
Before Vicksburg, June 26—P. M.

The Mouth of the Mine.

As one approaches the mine, in looking around, he finds himself in plain view and within five yards of the enemy's strongest work, the parapet of which is about twenty feet from the bottom of the ditch, and is much indented by our shot and shell. The work, however, bears some few marks of its original exterior. It was evidently a sod work, almost perpendicular on its outer face, and intended to mount four guns. However, since our batteries have been so vigorously firing upon it, the embrazures have all been filled, and we think the artillery withdrawn to an interior and second line of defence nearer the city. In the assault of the 22d inst., the strength of the two positions became evident, for our loss here was the most sanguinary of the day. It is supposed, once in possession of this point, we hold the key to the position.

A Few Steps in Advance

and you stand before the mine, which here has the appearance of a square shaft dug into the earth, with a gradual declivity as you penetrate. The entrance is made in the scarp of the enemy's fort, an opening four feet square, well framed with timbers to keep up the loose earth which our projectiles have broken from the face of the work. In order to protect the entrance a number of gabions and boxes have been piled up before the mouth, which affords ample security from hand grenades and shells thrown over by the rebel troops inside.

Size of the Mine.

The main gallery, from the mouth to the point of divergence of the other galleries, measures thirty-five feet.—Here three smaller galleries set out, one ten feet deep, obliquely to the left; another eight feet, diverging to the right, and a third, eight feet in length, being a continuation of the main gallery. The chambers for the reception of the powder are let into the bottom of the shaft, and are about two feet in depth.

The Charging of the Mine.

Having completed one gallery, the powder was brought up and backed into the chambers in almost equal quantities, the entire quantity used being twenty-two hundred pounds, one thousand of which were placed at the end of the main gallery, the remainder being distributed in the extremities of the smaller galleries.—From each of the chambers a fuse was run out to the mouth of the shaft, where the match was to be applied at the designated time.

Twenty-nine barrels of powder were placed in the mine to effect the blowing up of the fort. The gap reveals a complete view of the city and of the river beyond. Two of our heaviest pieces of artillery now command the city at point blank range. Ammunition is going forward, so that we may look for a renewal of the attack at any moment.

The Readiness of the Mine.

At three o'clock this afternoon a messenger arrived from the mine bringing information that everything was in readiness to apply the match. The troops in the outer works were all withdrawn, with the exception of a small body of sharpshooters, which were retained to keep up a demonstration until the fuse was ignited, when they also were to retire hastily to a respectful distance under cover of one of the parallels.

The Assaulting Party.

As part of the grand programme, Leggett's brigade was ordered under arms, and marched into the trenches as near the front as safety would permit. Here they rested, awaiting the preconcerted signal, when they were to rush upon the work immediately on the heels of the forlorn hope.

The Forlorn Hope.

This dangerous duty was set apart for a detachment of one hundred men from the forty-fifth Illinois infanty and another hundred from the twenty-third Indiana. These bodies were thrown out in the extreme advance, with instructions for the forty-fifth Illinois to assault on the right on Fort Hill the moment the explosion had taken place, and the twenty-third Indiana was to rush out the sap running to the left and attack the curtain of the fort extending towards the town. Here they were to keep down, by means of musketry, the enemy's riflemen; for without this accomplished we would have suffered an enfilading fire on the attackers upon the main fort.

The Support.

As a support to the brigade of Leggett Gen. Stevenson's command was ordered to hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice. As an additional force and kind of reserve to the support, the Seventeenth Iowa and Fifty-sixth Illinois, of Gen. John E. Smith's division, and the Seventeenth Wisconsin, of Ransom's brigade, M'Arthur's division, were brot to the centre and held in the rear to await the development of the struggle. These troops carried nothing with them but their muskets and cartrige boxes; many of them were in their shirt sleeves, evidently anticipating warm work if engaged.

The Preconcerted Signal.

As might be supposed, the explosion was designated as the signal for a general simultaneous co-operation all along the lines from right to left. In making an attack of this character it was expected that the attention of the enemy would be distracted and the force within be distributed along the entire line, instead of being concentrated upon the one fort in front of this corps, which would result in inevitable, perhaps irreparable defeat. All these contingencies were wisely considered, and the subsequent results exemplified how necessary was the co-operation of the other commands.

A Suspense.

Everything was finished. The vitalizing spark had quickened the hitherto passive agent and the now harmless flashes went hurrying to the centre. The troops had been withdrawn. The forlorn hope stood out in plain view, boldly awaiting the uncertainties of the precarious office. A chilling sensation ran through the frame as an observer looked down upon this devoted band about to hurl itself into the breach—perchance into the jaws of death. Thousands of men in arms flashed on every hill. Every one was speechless. Even men of tried valor—veterans insensible to the shouts of contending battallions, or nerved to the shrieks of comrades suffering under the tortures of painful agonies—stood motionless as they directed their eyes upon the spot where soon the terrors of a buried agency would discover itself in wild concussions and convolutions carrying annihilation to all within the scope of its tremendous power.

It was the seeming torpor which precedes the antagonism of powerful bodies. Five minutes had elapsed.—It seemed like an existence. Five minutes more, and yet no signs of the expected exhibition; an indescribable sensation of impatience, blended with a still active anticipation, ran through the assembled spectators. A small pall of smoke now discovered itself; every one thought the crisis had come, and almost saw the terrific scene which the mind had depicted. But not yet. Every eye now centered upon the smoke momentarily growing greater and greater. Thus another five minutes wore away and curiosity was not satisfied. Another few minutes, then

The Explosion,

and upon the horizon could be seen an enormous column of earth, dust, timbers and projectiles lifted into the air at an altitude of at least eighty feet. One entire face of the fort was disembodied and scattered in particles all over the surrounding surface. The right and left faces were also much damaged, but fortunately enough of them remained to afford an excellent protection on our flanks.

The Assault and Bombardment.

No sooner had the explosion taken place than the two detachments acting as the forlorn hope ran into the fort and sap, as already mentioned.—A brisk musketry fire at once commenced between the two parties, with about equal effect upon either side.

No sooner had these detachments become well engaged than the rest of Leggett's brigade joined them and entered into the struggle. The regiments relieving each other at intervals, the contest now grew severe; both sides, determined upon holding their own, were doing their best. Volley after volley was fired, though with loss carnage than would be supposed. The Forty-fifth Illinois charged immediately up to the crest of the parapet, and here suffered its heaviest.—Lieutenant Colonel Melancthon Smith was hit in the head by three buckshot, and, though still alive, it is said by the surgeons his skull has been penetrated, and there can be no hopes of his recovery. Col. Smith is a young man, and has figured prominently in all actions with his regiment, from Fort Donelson to the assault of to-day. He has been repeatedly complimented by his superiors in rank for coolness under fire and great tact in the disposition of troops.

The officers of the army here exhibit great interest in the condition of Col. Smith, and hope he may yet be preserved to the corps. He is receiving every attention within the power of the surgeons to save his life. At the time the Lieutenant Colonel was shot he stood upon the parapet of the fort, was calling to his men to follow, and when struck fell among his men who were scrambling up the sides of the work to answer his call. A few moments after the wounding of Col. Smith, Major Fisk, of the same regiment, fell dead, having been shot through the heart. The Adjutant also received a dangerous wound in the wrist.

Notwithstanding the loss of these distinguished officers, the men of the regiment stuck to the work and held the ground against a strong force of the enemy thrown against them.

Our Flag Goes Up.

After a severe contest of half an hour, with varying results, the flag of the Forty-fifth appeared upon the summit of the work. The position was gained. Cheer after cheer broke through the confusion and uproar of the contest, assuring the troops everywhere along the line that the Forty-fifth was still itself. The Col., (Maltby,) was now left alone in command of the regiment, and he was himself badly bruised by a flying splinter.—The regiment had also suffered severely in the line, and the troops were worn out by excessive heat and hard fighting.

The Pioneers.

After the possession of the fort was no longer in doubt, the pioneer corps, under Captain Hickenlooper, mounted the work with their shovels and set to throwing up earth vigorously in order to secure space for the artillery. A most fortunate peculiarty in the explosion was the manner in which the earth was thrown out. The appearance of the place was that of a funnel, with heavy sides running up to the very crest of the parapet, affording admirable protection not only for our troops and pioneers, but turned out a ready made fortification in the rough, which, with a slight application of the shovel and pick, will be ready to receive the guns to be used here.

Up to this time the pioneers have made great progress, and are still at work. A battery may be expected here in a little time, two howitzers of Capt. Sparstrom's command being already in the trenches awaiting the completion of the fort.

Matters as They Now Stand.

There is little firing now going on. There is doubt concerning our ability to hold the position. The enemy will undoubtedly make every effort to regain the place this evening, but there is no possibility of the success of his endeavors. We are now so strengthened that it would be impossible under ordinary circumstances to drive us out. Fresh troops are now moving up to occupy and hold the position against every contingency.

Our Loss

Miraculous as it may seem amid all the firy ordeal of this afternoon's engagement, one hundred killed and two hundred wounded, is a large estimate of casualities on our side. Col. Reece, of the Thirty-first Illinois, was mortally wounded by a grenade; also, Captain Hotaling was injured by a fragment of the same.

Behavior of the Men.

It is not necessary to speak particularly concerning this. Every man was at his post and did his best. I have not seen or heard of an instance of cowardice on the part of officers or men.

The Enemy.

From a lookout on the summit of an ominence near the rebel works, the movements of the enemy could be plainly watched. An individual in the tower, just prior to the explosion of the mine, saw the rebel regiments marching out to the fort. Of a sudden—perhaps upon seeing the smoke of the fuse—the troops turned about and ran towards the town in a perfect panic. They were not seen again during the fight; but other regiments were brought up to supply their places.

The enemy's loss to-day is not known, but must have been heavy.

Later.

YAZOO RIVER, June 26, 8 A. M.

The news from the front this morning is that the charge of our troops yesterday afternoon was entirely successful. They hold the breach, though the victory was not won without terrible loss, including many officers.—Seven picked regiments of General McPherson's corps, constituted the assaulting party. Among the killed is Colonel Melancthon Smith, of the Forty-fifth Illinois, which is familiarly known as the "Lead Mine" regiment. The Major of the same regiment is also among the killed.

The Capture of Vicksburg.

Account of the Preliminary Negotiations—Capture of between 25,000 and 30,000 Prisoners—Great Number of Cannon and Small Arms Taken.

CAIRO, July 8.

By the arrival of the steamer Ningara, with Lieut. Dunn, of Gen. Sullivan's staff, from Vicksburg, who is a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Grant to the War Department, we have a confirmation of the capitulation of Vicksburg.

From reliable sources the following particulars of the closing scenes of the siege of Vicksburg have been obtained.

The first flag of truce received for some time, was on the first of July, asking an escort for two Englishmen, who had been shut up for some time in the Confederacy. This request was granted. On the previous day the rebels made an unsuccessful sortie on our works on the left, intending to take our soldiers out of the rifle pits.

General Johnston was reported to be only twenty miles off. Our men were in line of battle ready to receive an attack.

On the 3d a flag of truce came into our lines, brought by two Confederate officers, one of whom was Major General Bowen. The messengers were blindfolded, and remained awaiting the return of General Smith, who took the dispatches from Pemberton to General Grant. After an hour had elapsed their eyes were unbandaged. They conversed freely with the Union officers. One of them said that iron enough had been thrown into the city to stock immense founderies and build monuments for all who had fallen.

The messengers were again blindfolded and escorted to a safe point from which they could enter their own lines.

Great curiosity was manifested by the officers and soldiers to learn the contents of General Pemberton's dispatches, which was finally gratified.

The rebel General had seen fit to intimate that an unnecessary effusion of blood and loss of life might be prevented by the cessation of hostilities, during which commissioners might be appointed to agree on terms of surrender. He also intimated that he could hold the city for an indefinite period.

General Grant's reply was very brief, saying that Pemberton had it in his own hands to stop bloodshed at any moment; that commissioners were unnecessary, and the only stipulations he could accept were an unconditional surrender. He concluded by paying a deserved tribute to the bravery and endurance of the rebel garrison, and said that if they surrendered they should be treated to all the courtesy due to prisoners of war

The rebel messenger had not gone long when Pemberton sent again, asking a personal interview, which General Grant promptly acceded to.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the same day, a conference took place about midway between the fronts of both armies.—The two Generals went aside, and what was said during the conference can only be judged from the results.—After little more than an hour terms were agreed upon, and the rebels surrendered.

It was arranged that the Federal forces should enter at 10 o'clock on the next morning, and the rebels all be paroled (the officers allowed to retain their horses) and given four days rations, to be taken from the rebel stores. They were to be considered as prisoners, liable to exchange. The enemy, numbering from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand, by this arrangement, fell into our hands, along with small arms, forts, defences, &c.

Plenty of cannon were captured, and their quality is equal to the best in the Confederacy.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, General Steele's division marched into and garrisoned the city, the bands playing the national airs of the contending forces. The scene was witnessed by thousands of Federal and rebel soldiers, many of whom, for the first time in weeks had shown themselves with impunity above the rifle pits, although, during all the time they had been within five yards of each other.

General Grant came to the place of rendezvous smoking a cigar, and apparently the only unexcited person in the vast assemblage.

General Pemberton first remarked that he had been present when different fortresses had been surrendered to the Federal arms in the Mexican war, and in those cases the enemy were granted terms and conditions. He thought his army was as well entitled to such favors as a foreign foe.

General Grant listened to his arguments, and then proposed a private conversation, to which Pemberton agreed.

The "Stars and Stripes" were soon after seen floating above the buildings where lately the rebel ensigns had met the breeze, and Vicksburg was again in loyal possession.

Not long after formal possession of the city had been taken, Col. Markland made his entrance to take charge of the Post Office, and agreed to establish federal mail routes with the rest of the world.

LATER.

27,000 *Prisoners Paroled*—4,000 *Noncombattants*—102 *Field Pieces and* 30 *Siege Guns*—50,000 *Stand of Arms*—57 *Stand of Colors*—5,000 *Men in the Hospitals*—*Only* 150 *Fit for duty.*

VICKSBURG, July 4.

Vicksburg surrendered this morning, after a siege of forty-seven days, terminating in negotiations lasting twenty-four hours.

Generals Grant and Pemberton had an interview yesterday afternoon, and the last note of Pemberton, accepting the proffered terms of General Grant, did not reach here till 9 o'clock to-day. General McPherson received the forts at surrender.

The terms allow the officers and men to be paroled here, the former to retain their side arms and horses and personal property. They are to be escorted beyond our lines and furnished with three days provisions. General Logan's division marched into the city at 11 o'clock, and at noon Lt. Colonel Strong hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Court House.

Col. Wilson is Provost Marshal, and General Logan commander of the Post. We have taken about 27,000 prisoners, besides about 4,000 noncombatants, 102 field pieces, 30 siege guns, 50,000 stand of arms, ammunition, locomotives, cars, a few stores and 57 stand of colors.

Among the prisoners are Lieutenant General Pemberton, Major Generals S. Steveson, Smith, Forney and Bowen; fourteen Brigadier Generals, and one hundred and thirty Colonels.—There are 5,000 men in the hospitals, half of whom are wounded. Only one hundred and fifty of the garrison are reported fit for duty.

The stock of provisions was almost exhausted, and for four days numbers had been eating mule flesh. Of ammunition for the heavy guns they had a fair supply, but for the field guns and musketry they were short. Eight caps to a man were allowed. They had an excess of sugar, molasses and rice, and these were all the supplies they had, except a little unground corn.

The capitulation was caused by destitution and prostration, hastened perhaps by the expectation that our forces would storm the place to day.

It is admitted by all that the rebels made a gallant defence, and the terms were understood to be concessions of General Grant to their bravery, as well as a measure of great public economy.

Vicksburg is much damaged by shells, and hardly a house has escaped. Our soldiers treated their late enemy with great friendship, both sides feeling great relief from the hardships and sufferings of the siege.

Fifty steamers are at the landing.—The Fourth of July has never been celebrated so strictly or so earnestly.

General Pemberton denies the authorship of the speech attributed to him about holding out till the last dog was eaten.

The Battle at Gettysburg.

General Geary's and Williams Divisions Engaged with Ewell—The Battle Lasts Seven Hours—Ewell Driven from the Field—His Loss Twelve Hundred Killed. Four Thousand Wounded, and Five Hundred Prisoners.

[Special Correspondence of the Press.]

GETTYSBURG, PA., July 5, '63.

The smoke of the great battle has cleared away, the dead are being interred, the wounded cared for, and citizens who had fled precipitately from their homes, are turning back again. The last and most desperate effort of the enemy to turn the right flank of our army was one of the most obstinate contests the world ever saw. Jackson's old corps, composed of veteran troops, of which the famous Stonewall Brigade was the nucleus, was selected to carry the position of our 12th corps. The divisions of Generals Early, Johnston and Rhodes, were alternately pressed forward, directly against our breastworks, for the space of thirty-six hours, without scarcely any interruption. The piles of their dead now lying in front of General Geary's position attest the murderous fire of the "White Star" Division, commanded by him. This division is largely composed of old Pennsylvania regiments, every man of whom seemed to act as if his State and his country rested on his own individual exertions.—They had their old enemy, the Stonewall Brigade, against whom they had often fought time and again, face to face, and this time on the soil of the Keystone State, where they had come for purposes of plunder. No other incentive was needed to urge brave and patriotic men to deeds of daring.

The 3d Brigade of General Geary's command, which is composed entirely of New York troops, under the command of the veteran General Greene, vied with the Pennsylvania troops in their efforts to drive the invaders from our soil. The 1st Brigade, composed of four regiments of Ohio troops and two of Pennsylvania troops, commanded by the brave Colonel Candy, who is a most efficient officer, was conspicuous for its steadiness and its unflinching front. During the temporary withdrawal of the 1st division of the 12th corps from the intrenchments they had occupied the night previous, the wily foe had taken advantages of their absence, and thrown a whole division, numbering seven thousand men, into the gap. They had taken possession of our breastwork, and thrown the greater portion of their force around the right flank, and to the rear of Geary's division. This was effected under cover of darkness. It became at once absolutely necessary to dislodge them. The accomplishment of this object was confided to General Geary. Quietly and with great celerity, he posted his artillery in a position to enfilade them, and lying down upon their arms were ordered to keep perfectly still until daylight approached.

Before the morning had fully dawned, the struggle commenced. Our boys fought like madmen. General Geary himself superintended the direction of the artillery fire, in order that his own men, who were secreted in the woods, should not suffer by it.

From 4 o'clock until 10½ A. M., the contest was waged with unparalleled fury, and then the enemy fled precipitately, falling back beyond the line of our fire, and leaving us masters of the position. General Geary was promptly reinfored during the action by General Meade, who sent a brigade of tried men from the 6th Corps, under command of General Shaler, for that purpose. They fully maintained their reputation as fighting men. General Meade complimented General Geary and the 12th Corps for the success of this difficult undertaking.

For six hours and a half the fighting was the most desperate I ever witnessed. General Ewell's entire command, numbering at least 25,000 men, was hurled against our line repeatedly, but to no purpose. We captured five stands of colors, over 500 prisoners, and 5,000 stand of arms. Major Leigh, A. A. General of Johnston's division, was killed instantly, while urging his men to charge our position. His body was left in our possesion, and upon it we found an interesting diary of the march into the free States, and other documents pertaining to his responsible position. Himself and horse were riddled with balls. After the enemy had retired, an officer of General Meade's staff accompanied General Geary over the field, and received from him a statement of the positions of our troops and those of the enemy. The fight occurred in a dense forest of heavy timber, intersected by ravines and huge boulders, which afforded desirable positions for cover. The anniversary of our Independence dawned upon the Army of the Potomac just as it was crowned with a victory the most glorious of the war. We were masters of the field, and Pennsylvania was redeemed. The losses of the enemy in this attack were one thousand and two hundred killed, four thousand wounded, and five hundred prisoners. These statistics are gathered from reliable sources.

Fully One Third of the Rebel Army Wagons Destroyed.

The Cavalry Working Destruction—The Rebels Driven Back—General Pleasonton in their Rear—Our Forces Ready for Battle.

BOONSBORO, Md., July 9.—10 P. M.

The number of wagons destroyed by our cavalry is over 500. Buford destroyed two hundred on Monday, Dahlgren destroyed 170 on the same day. On Saturday and Sunday Kilpatrick burned, captured and destroyed between 200 and 300. "Fully one third of the transportation of the rebel army has been destroyed," and the damage to them of fully twice what they are able to carry out of Pennsylvania. The cavalry under the vigorous leadership of Pleasonton and his subordinates—Buford, Gregg and Kilpatrick—have done immense service during the past ten days.

They have truly filled the mission of cavalry. During a battle they have harrassed the enemy on flank and rear, have dispersed and defeated his own cavalry, have destroyed his trains and won a reputation equal to that of our infantry. Of course, they have experienced heavy losses in men and horses, and they are still actively at work keeping up a lively front.

Yesterday the enemy pressed our cavalry back upon Boonsboro, and at sundown threw a few shells into the place. Buford then dismounted his whole command, his horses being very much exhausted, and fought the rebels on foot for two hours, finally driving them clear back to Antietam creek.

From a captured letter we learn that the rebels are trying to shove a portion of their force and their wounded across the river at Shepherdstown. Pleasonton will stop that to-day. The rebels have run the greater portion of their trains into a valley near Williamsport, and covered them by artillery posted on the south side of the Potomac.

The prospect of another collision increases.

The Invasion of Indiana.

Morgan in the State, with from Six to Eight Thousand Troops—Capture of Corydon.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.

Morgan's forces, of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering from six thousand to eight thousand, have crossed into Indiana and captured Corydon. Our forces are falling back.—The rebels, it is supposed, are marching on New Albany and Jeffersonville, where large quantities of supplies are stored.

Troops are being organized throughout the State and sent forward as rapidly as possible. Business is entirely suspended here to-day. Citizens are forming companies for self-defence.—One regiment has been raised since last night. It is reported that two citizens were killed at Corydon, when the rebels entered the town.

Pension, Bounty & Arrears of Pay

Made out and collected by

RUDOLPH McMURTRIE,

Jo10,1863. *Huntingdon, Pa.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c, commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa. to me directed, I will sell at public sale, on Thursday, the 25th day of July, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House, in Huntingdon, the following described property, to-wit:

Two lots of ground, situate in the village of Dudley, Carbon township, Huntingdon county, numbered 15 and 16 in the recorded plan of the town, situate at the corner of Front and Washington streets, each fronting fifty feet on Front street and extending back at right angles therefrom, and parallel with Washington street, 150 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a large two story plank house, part of it unfinished with a stone basement—occupied as a boarding house—and frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David S. Berkstresser.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc, will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field;
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon July 8, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—te.

HOWARD & WILFONG'S
PATENT HAY ELEVATOR.

THE saving in time and labor by the use of this form of Elevator has been long established. Its operation is to have the forth into the load, start the horse and lift the hay to the desired point—pull the cord then the fork swings in the eye—halts and lets the hay fall into the mow.

Farmers tell us they have hoist'd from 500 to 1800 lbs. at one lift, on a three horse load at four holes. We have notes from Graham, Easton and Passmore—Dan'l Morris—I. Baird & Son and others, who endorse the latter saying and have them for sale. We respectfully solicit orders for one or more forks.

J. N. WILFONG & CO.
July 7, 1863-1m. 1714 and 16 Baker St., Phila.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., Trustee appointed by the said Court to sell the real estate of Thomas M. Owen, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to said duty on Saturday, the 25th of July next, at one o'clock P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims against the said fund, are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

July 7th, 1863.

HAINES BROS'
CELEBRATED N. Y. PIANOS.

These Instruments are not surpassed by any made, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A circular of the most reliable references can be seen at the Globe Office.

MARSH, Sole Agt., 1102, Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums.

June 17th, 1863-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of John McIlroy, deceased.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of John McIlroy, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOSEPH McILROY,
JACKSON McILROY, } Administrators.

June 3, 1863.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
17th District, Penna., Huntingdon, May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, at these Headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from the date of enlistment. By order of Capt. J. D. CAMPBELL,

June 3, 1863. Provost Marshal.

CAUTION.—

The public are cautioned against trusting or harboring Sal an Vocum, my wife, on my account, as she left my bed and board without any just cause. All debts contracted by her I will not pay, and is compelled by law. Brady twp., Jo10 JOHN A. YOCUM.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Any person desiring intelligence of or from their friends or relations in the Army of the Potomac or in any of the Army Hospitals, can receive information by addressing W. I. KEALSH, Washington, D. C., enclosing one dollar. [June 10, 1863-6t*

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SAOSTIM Y NETTIHW

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more models have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machine, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Beitleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bonnet, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$75. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$55. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERchants in Huntingdon County by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1863.

Alexandria Borough.	Class	License.
E. P. Walker,	11	7.00
J. R. Gregory,	11	7.00
Wm. Moore,	14	7.00
Barree.		
S. W. Myton,	11	7.00
J. C. Walker,	11	7.00
Butin Green,	14	7.00
Brady.		
H. Jamison,	14	7.00
Geo. Eby,	13	10.00
J. Dilbarh,	14	7.00
S. Schrist,	14	7.00
Cassville.		
J. P. Heaton,	11	7.00
J. Henderson,	14	7.00
Carbon.		
C. A. Heaton,	14	7.00
J. S. Berkstresser,	11	7.00
T. M. Holding,	11	7.00
Powelton Coal Mine Co.,	10	20.00
Matthew Dunn,	14	7.00
Jas. Gleason,	13	10.00
W. A. Gibbon,	11	7.00
Brown, Roberts & Co.,	14	7.00
R. H. Wigton,	10	20.00
A. D. Christ,	11	7.00
Blair & Port,	12	12.50
David Dunn,	13	10.00
Jacob Means,	14	7.00
Clay.		
G. H. Stevens,	14	7.00
J. H. Adams,	14	7.00
R. Ashman,	13	10.00
Cromwell.		
David Zinker,	14	7.00
T. E. Orbison,	14	7.00
Wm. Harper,	14	7.00
Dublin.		
James Cree,	14	7.00
Geo. Sipes,	14	7.00
W. C. Swan,	14	7.00
Franklin.		
Mrs. Trett & Mrs. Gardner,	14	7.00
John Q. Adams,	14	7.00
Shorb Stewart & Co.,	13	10.00
J. W. Mattern,	14	7.00
H. A. Buffmat & Co.,	11	7.00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	10	20.00
Hopewell.		
Simon Cohn,	14	7.00
David Weaver,	14	7.00
Wm. P. Orbison,	11	7.00
Huntingdon Borough.		
Fisher & Son,	12	12.50
D. P. Gwin,	13	10.00
Benj. Jacobs,	14	7.00
A. Willoughby,	14	7.00
H. Roman,	14	7.00
Cannon & Mcfright,	13	10.00
Wm. Colony,	14	7.00
Jos. Bobger,	14	7.00
Swartz & McCabe,	11	7.00
M. Gutman,	13	10.00
S. S. Smith,	13	10.00
J. A. Brown,	13	10.00
D. Africa,	14	7.00
Wm. Lewis,	14	7.00
W. A. Saxton,	14	7.00
Wallace & Clement,	11	7.00
Z. Yenter,	14	7.00
A. B. Cunningham,	13	10.00
" "	14	7.00
M. Fetterhoof,	14	7.00
Jackson.		
Freelon J. C.,	13	10.00
S. W. Myton,	14	7.00
W. H. Harper,	14	7.00
R. McElmurey,	14	7.00
Morris.		
R. A. Bussey,	13	10.00
T. W. Grafius,	13	10.00
J. H. Hommer,	14	7.00
Wm. Davis,	14	7.00
Penn.		
Wm. March,	11	7.00
Porter.		
G. D. Green,	14	7.00
Saml. Hatfield,	11	7.00
Shirley.		
Ebner, Foster & Co.,	11	7.00
Geo. McLaughlin,	11	7.00
Peter M. Bare,	13	10.00
W. A. Fisher,	14	7.00
W. H. Brewster,	14	7.00
Lees & Dewey,	14	7.00
Springfield.		
G. M Laughlin,	11	7.00
N. K. Covert,	14	7.00
D. Locke,	14	7.00
Tell.		
D. H. Morrison.	14	7.00
Union.		
Saml. Miller,	13	10.00
J. Lamman,	13	10.00
Walker.		
J. Douglass,	14	7.00
J. Brewster,	14	7.00
Warriorsmark.		
W. C. Vaulries & Co.,	14	7.00
R. F. Patton,	14	7.00
D. G. Owen,	11	7.00
J. R. Thompson,	14	7.00
West.		
J. C. Walker.	14	7.00
B. Hartman,	14	7.00
Jno. N. Swoope & Co.,	13	10.00
Jno. Cresswell & Son,	13	10.00
PATENT MEDECINES.		
John Read,		10.00
Jos. Johnston,		5.00
Wm. P. McNitt,		5.00
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.		
T. Newell & Co.,		25.00
J. Smith & Co.,		25.00
Peter Rooken,		15.00
Isaac Mason,		15.00
J. K. Isett,		15.00
P. Schneider,		15.00
Robert Fleming,		15.00

Proclamation by the President.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to harken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and the Navy of the United States victories on land and on the sea, so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb, health, and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal, and patriotic citizens.—Domestic afflictions in every part of the country follow in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of his hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I do set apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, and render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for all the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of his Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at this city of Washington, this, the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty eighth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

John Brough on "Peace" Democrats.

Great Union Meeting at Vallandigham's Home.

The Union meeting held at Dayton, Ohio, on the 4th of July, was most enthusiastic. John Brough and Colonel Charles Anderson, Union candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, made speeches. Mr. Brough was introduced by the chairman as "the next Governor of Ohio," and congratulated the vast multitude that the restoration of the country to its former unity and glory was near at hand.—After denouncing the rebellion as it deserves, he added: "This is not of our seeking, and we have not been parties to it."

Mr. Brough paid his respects to the "peace" Democrats in the following terms:

"Your celebrated Peace Convention of New York passed its peace resolutions, which wondered down into Dixie, and then came back to you spurned and spit upon. Next your Peace Convention of Ohio passed their resolutions, and sent them down to Dixie, and they were spurned more fiercely than those that went before, and well they might be, for they were not up to the New York standard. [Laughter.] Now, my Democratic friends, how many of you have taken and read those twenty-three resolutions? If any, what have you found? You have found all of them negative in character. They are against the war, they are against the prosecution of the war, they are against the administration, they are against military arrests, they are against military prosecutions, they are against everything they could find to allege against the government of the North. But there is not one line or syllable condemnatory of this rebellion, or of the men who put it in force. Not one single word! Your own Goverament is denounced, quarreled with and proclaimed the most tyrannical; your own people are maligned and abused, but not one word against those men who struck down the best Government the world ever saw, and who are seeking to perpetuate an oligarchy. [Long and continued applause.] Did these leaders—for understand me, when I speak of this matter I speak of leaders not of the masses, for my experience in the Democratic party is, that the masses are as honest as any people that ever walked on the earth—did these leaders who drew up these resolutions, wish to conceal the fact that they were sympathisers with this rebellion, and that they were opposed to putting it down? Undoubtedly they were sympathisers, but they lacked that great element of character which belongs to every man who is a man—they lacked the courage to say so; but they left it on the face of the resolutions so plain that he who runs may read."

Fighting Democrats.

Mr. Brough continued:

"Every gallant man who is prosecuting the war in the lead of the army on the bloody plains of Pennsylvania, Tenn., or Mississippi, is a Democrat, brod and born. [Cheers.] My friend Thurman, in a speech the other day, said that McClellan was removed because he was a Democrat, while Rosecrans, who was a Republican, was reaping all the glorious of the war.—[Laughter.] I am sorry that brother Thurman has not read history better than that. [Renewed laughter.] Bless my soul, Rosey has always been a Democrat, and a worker in the party. Very many of the men in the ranks are Democrats, and while they are fighting the battles of the country, you stay at home carping, and say you cannot do anything because Republicans are at the head of the Government. That is not worthy of you. And when a man comes and puts that argument into your ear, you should put another down his throat. I leave you to determine what that should be. [Loud and continued applause.] If you say we shall not execute a law because it was not passed by a Congress which had not a majority of our political party, how long will we remain a country? Are you prepared to say that any law passed by a majority of your Logislature, that is not of your party, shall not receive your support? If you are prepared to say this thing by word, or thought, or act, then you are a secessionist as bitter as any man armed against the United States in the South. You are aiming at the destruction of your Government the moment you allow fealty to party to usurp the place of obedience to it, and of the duty you owe to the constitued authorities of the country.

Vallandigham's Case.

Reply of the President to the Ohio Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, '63.

Gentlemen: The resolutions of the Ohio State Convention, which you present me, together with your introductory and closing remarks, being in position and argument mainly the same as the resolutions of the Democratic meeting at Albany, New York, I refer you to my response to the latter as meeting most of the points in the former. This response you evidently used in preparing your remarks, and I desire no more than that it be used with accuracy. In a single reading of your remarks, I only discovered one inaccuracy in matter which I suppose you took from that paper. It is where you say, "The undersigned are unable to agree with you in the opinion you have expressed that the Constitution is different in the time of insurrection or invasion from what it is in time of peace and public security."

A recurrence to the paper will show you that I have not expressed the opinion you suppose. I expressed the opinion that the Constitution is different *in its application* in cases of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety, from what it is in times of profound peace and public security; and this opinion I adhere to, simply because by the Constitution itself, things may be done in the one case which may not be done in the other.

I dislike to waste a word on a merely personal point, but I must respectfully assure you that you will find yourselves at fault should you ever seek for evidence to prove your assumption, that I "opposed in discussions before the people the policy of the Mexican war."

You say: "Expunge from the Constitution this limitation upon the power of Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and yet the other guarantees of personal liberty would remain unchanged." Doubtless, if this clause of the Constitution, improperly called, as I think, a limitation upon the power of Congress, were expunged, the other guarantees would remain the same; but the question is, not how would those guarantees stand with that clause *out* of the Constitution, but how they stand with that clause remaining in it, in cases of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety. If the liberty could be indulged of expunging that clause, letter and spirit, I really think the constitutional argument would be with you.

My general view on this question was stated in the Albany response, and hence I do not state it now. I only add that, as seems to me, the benefit of the habeas corpus is the great means through which the guarantees of personal liberty are conserved and made available in the last resort; and corroborative of this view is the fact that Mr. Vallandigham, in the very case in question, under the advice of able lawyers, saw not where else to go but to the habeas corpus. But by the Constitution the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus itself may be suspended, when in cases of rebellion and invasion the public safety may require it.

You ask, in substance, whether I really claim that I may override all the guaranteed rights of individuals, on the plea of conserving the public safety—when I may choose to say the public safety requires. This question, divested of the phraseology calculated to represent me as struggling for an arbitrary personal prerogative, is either simply a question *who* shall decide, or an affirmation tht *nobody* shall decide, what the public safety does require in cases of rebellion or invasion. The Constitution contemplates the question as likely to occur for decision, but it does not expressly declare who is to decide it. By necessary implication, when rebellion or invasion comes, the decision is to be made, from time to time; and I think the man whom, for the time, the people have, under the Constitution, made the commander-in-chief of their army and navy, is the man who holds the power and bears the responsibility of making it. If he uses the power justly, the same people will probaby justify him; if he abuses it, he is in their hands, to be dealt with by all the modes they have reserved to themselves in the Constitution.

The earnestness with which you insist that persons can only, in times of rebellion, be lawfully dealt with, in accordance with the rules for criminal trials and punishments in times of peace, induces me to add a word to what I said on that point in the Albany response. You claim that men may, if they choose, embarrass those whose duty it is to combat a giant rebellion and then be dealt with only in turn as if there were no rebellion.—The Constitution itself rejects this view. The military arrests and detentions which have been made, including those of Mr. Vallandigham, which are not different in principle from the other, have been for PREVENTION, and not for PUNISHMENT—as in junctions to stay injury—as proceedings to keep the peace—and hence, like proceedings in such cases and for like reasons, they have not been accompanied with indictments, or trials by juries, nor, in a single case, by any punishment whatever beyond what is purely incidental to the prevention. The original sentence of imprisonment in Mr. Vallandigham's case was to prevent injury to the military service only, and the modification of it was made as a less disagreeable mode to him of securing the same prevention.

I am unable to perceive an insult to Ohio in the case of Mr. Vallandigham. Quite surely nothing of this sort was or is intended. I was wholly unaware that Mr. Vallandigham was, at the time of his arrest, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, until so informed by your reading to me the resolutions of the Convention. I am grateful to the State of Ohio for many things, especially for the brave soldiers and officers she has given in the present national trial to the armies of the Union.

You claim, as I understand, that according to my own position in the Albany response, Mr. Vallandigham sho' be released; and this because, as you claim, he has not damaged the military service, by discouraging enlistments, encouraging desertions, or otherwise; and that if he had, he should have been turned over to the civil authorities under the recent act of Congress. I certainly do not *know* that Mr. Vallandigham has specifically, and by direct language, advised against enlistents, and in favor of desertion and resistance to drafting. We all know that combinations, armed in some instances, to resist the arrest of deserters, began several months ago; that more recently the like has appeared in resistence to the enrolment preparatory to a draft; and that quite a number of assassinations have occurred from the same animus. These had to be met by military force, and this again has led to bloodshed and death. And now, under a sense of responsibility more weighty and enduring than any which is merely official, I solemnly declare my belief that this hindrance of the military, including maiming and murder, is due to the course in which Mr. Vallandigham has been engaged, in a greater degree than to any other cause; and is due to him personally in a greater degree than to any other one man. These things have been notorious, known to all, and of course known to Mr. Vallandigham.—Perhaps I would not be wrong to say they originated with his especial friends and adherents. With perfect knolwedge of them he has frequently, if not constantly, made speeches in Congress and before popular assemblies; and if it can be shown that, with these things staring him in the face, he has ever uttered a word of rebuke or counsel against them, it will be a fact greatly in his favor with me, and one of which, as yet, I am totally ignorant. When it is known that the whole burden of his speeches has been to stir up men against the prosecution of the war, and that in the midst of resistance to it he has not been known in any instance to counsel against such resistance, it is next to impossible to repel the inference that he has counseled directly in favor of it. With all this before their eyes, the Convention you represent have nominated Mr. Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio, and both they and you have declared the purpose to sustain the National Union by all Constitutional means. But, of course, they, and you, in common, reserve to yourselves to decide what are Constitutional means, and unlike the Albany meeting, you omit to state or intimate that, in your opinion, an army is a Constitutional means of saving the Union against a rebellion, or even to intimate that you are conscious of an existing rebellion being in progress with the avowed object of destroying that very Union.—At the same time, your nominee for Governor, in whose behalf you appeal, is known to you and the world to declare against the use of an army to suppress the rebellion. Your own attitude, therefore, encourages desertion, resistance to the draft, and the like, because it teaches those who incline to desert and escape the draft, to believe it is your purpose to protect them, and to hope that you will become strong enough to do so. After a personal intercourse with you, gentlemen of the committee, I cannot say I think you desire this effect to follow your attitude; but I assure you that both friends and enemies of the Union look upon it in this light. It is a substantial hope, and by consequence, a real strength to the enemy. It is a false hope, and one which you would willingly dispel. I will make the way exceedingly easy. I send you duplicates of this letter, in order that you, or a majority of you, may, if you choose, endorse your names upon one of them, and return it thus endorsed to me, with the understanding that those signing are thereby committed to the following propositions, and to nothing else:

1. That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the national Union; and that, in your opinion, an army and navy is Constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion.

2. That no one of you will do anything which in his own judgment will tend to hinder the increase or favor the decrease, or lessen the efficiency of the army and navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion; and

3. That each of you will, in his sphere, do all he can to have the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the army and navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed, clad, and otherwise well provided for and supported.

And with the further understanding that upon receiving the letter and names thus endorsed, I will cause them to be published, which publication shall be, within itself, a revocation of the order in relation to Mr. Vallandigham.

It will not escape observation that I consent to the release of Mr. Vallandigham upon terms not embracing any pledge from him or from others, as to what he will or will not do. I do this because he is not present to speak for himself, or to authorize others to speak for him; and hence, I shall expect, that on returning, he would not put himself practically in antagonism with the position of his friends. But I do it chiefly because I thereby prevail on other influential gentlemen of Ohio to so define their position as to be of immense value to the army—thus more than compensating for the consequences of any mistake in allowing Mr. Vallandigham to return, so that, on the whole, the public safety will not have suffered by it. Still, in regard to Mr. Vallandigham and all others, I must hereafter, as heretofore, do so much as the public service may seem to require. I have the honor to be respectfully yours,

A. LINCOLN.

The Rebels in Pennsylvania.

The *Franklin Repository* describes at length the career of the rebels in our border counties. Their freaks, humors, and prejudices, along with a number of their outrages upon property and life, are told graphically. From an interesting passage we extract:

"Even intelligent rebel officers insisted that Lincoln was a fugitive in Boston, and dare not occupy his capital, and the rank and file were regaled with that and equally absurd falsehoods. Others declared that he was habitually intoxicated, and unable to attend to his official duties because of his intemperance. Those men were evidently taught to regard Lincoln as brutal and barbarous in an eminent degree, and they were amazed to find the loyal of all parties alike respecting him and the Government.

Rev. Mr. Pryor, father of the blustering General Roger A. Pryor, who *didn't* fight Potter;when in Congress, was with Lee as chaplain, and seemed to have a general supervision of the piety of the army. He represented the progress of religion as eminently satisfactory, and seemed to regard the rebels as perfectly Cromwellian in morals. True, they would steal negroes and from negroes, and anything else, from a ten-penny nail to a six horse team; but they were nevertheless a model army, according to Pryor, in all the attributes of Christian character. Our people generally tho' that the scale of Zion must be very low down South.

The discipline of the rebel army was admirable. No private or subaltern dared to disregard an order in presence of his superior, or where his superior officer was liekley to be advised of it. When the rebel columns filed through Chambersburg, they marched with the utmost order and decorum, and laughing, talking loudly or singing was not indulged in.

Some of the Border State, and most of the more Southern rebels, had rather peculiar conceptions of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Quite a number were astonished to find our people speaking English, as they supposed that the prevalent language was the German. At first, when they attempted derisive remarks, they would imitate the broken English of the Germans; and judging from Ewell's demand for twenty five barrels of sourkrout at a season when it is unknown in any country, even the commanding officers must have considered our people as profoundly Dutch. It would require an intensely Dutch community to supply sourkrout in July. Our farm buildings and especially our large farm barns all through the valley, at once excited their antonishment and admiration. Quite a number of officers visited the barn of the editor as a matter of curiosity, although there are many in the valley much larger and quite as well finished. The private soldiers generally concluded that it must be the church of some very large denomination in this community; and the out-buildings about it, such as chicken house, hog pen, carriage house, &c., were generally supposed to be servants' houses, and very neat ones!

Mr. Strite, a peaceful and inoffensive citizen, was cruelly murdered by some of the rebel soldiers of Hill's corps, on his farm, located near the Greencastle road, three miles from town. He was standing in his yard when three of the villains approached him and demanded his money. He immediately surrendered it. Soon after two more men came to him, making a similar demand. The murderers buried his body in a dung heap, and then fled. Mr. Strite leaves a large family. The shocking manner of his death occasioned the most profound indignation wherever it became known.

The Drafted Men—Important Notice.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863.

CIRCULAR NO. 47.

No. 1. Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification served upon them by the Provost Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

2. The following opinion of the Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

"When a person has been drafted, in pursuance of the Enrollment Act of March 3d, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personally, or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice left at his last place of residence, or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying $300, is pronounced by law to be a deserter. He may be arrested and held for trial by court martial and sentenced to death."

If a person after being drafted and before receiving notice deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice or furnish the substitute or pay the $300, he will be in law a deserter, and must be treated accordingly. There is no way or manner in which a person when once enrolled can escape his public duties, and when and after, whether present or absent, whether he changes his residence or absconds, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by the performance of his duty to the country, that he will escape liabilities to be treated as a criminal.

(Signed) WM. WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Dep't.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

Important Modification of Circular No. 44.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Provost Marshal General's Office,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 51.

The fourth paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified, so as to correspond with the following opinion of the Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases in which it is applicable:

OPINION.

"A person drafted into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, for "enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability as provided in said act, has the right to have the question of his disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrollment, whose decision thereon is final. If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right *after* such decision against him, to pay his commutation money, or to furnish his substitute, within such extended time as may be fixed by the order of the Board of Enrollment for his appearance for duty.

(Signed) WM. WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Dep't.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

COURT AFFAIRS.

AUGUST TERM, 1863.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM, 1863.

W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs	Michael Stone.
Same	vs	Same.
Mary C. McCauley	vs	West Branch In. Co,
Henry Grady	vs	Daniel Beatty.
William McElvitt	vs	Samh McElvitt.
James Gillam & wife	vs	Wm. Bothrock.
Same for Cessna	vs	Dougherty & McElhany.
J. N. & H. Swoope	vs	Joseph McCoy.

Prothonotary's Office,
Hunt., July 11, 1863.

W. C. WAGONER, Pro'ty.

GRAND JURORS.

Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Wm. M. Brewster, merchant, Shirley.
James Cree, merchant, Dublin.
William Christy, J. P., Alexandria.
George. W. Cobell, tanner, Tell.
John Davidson, cabinet maker, Barree.
Levi Evens, gentleman, Carbon.
Kensey L. Green, farmer, Clay.
James Gwin, gentleman, Huntingdon,
James Gillin, distiller, Brady.
John Gemmill, farmer, Porter.
John Hamilton, laborer, Carbon.
David Megahan, Plasterer, Penn.
G. Miller, (river) farmer, Henderson.
James Meguire, " West.
Solomon Rough, " Clay.
David Smith, " Union.
Samuel Sprankle, " Franklin.
John Wall, gentleman, Warriorsmark.
Simon White, farmer, Juniata.
William Wagoner, mason, Clay.
Jacob Young, farmer, Cromwell.
James Querry, farmer, Union.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Thomas Armstrong, farmer, West.
Park Bence, cabinet maker, Clay.
Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
James J. Berry, forgeman, Franklin.
James B. Carothers, farmer, Morris.
Oliver Colegate, " Shirley.
Richard Colegate, " Clay.
Henry C. Cramer, " Springfield.
George Custubarger, " Franklin.
John A. Campbell, " Brady.
Jesse Cook, miner, Carbon.
Jacob Devore, farmer, Clay.
John Duff, " Jackson.
Isaiah Flock, " Cromwell.
Valentine Fink, " Henderson.
Elijah R. Green, " Clay.
Sam. L. Glasgow, " Clay.
John Griffith, " Tod.
William Gayton, " Union.
Andrew Grubb, laborer, Penn.
A. S. Harrison, miller, Huntingdon.
Henry L. Harvey, " Franklin.
Mordecai Henry, farmer, West.
Benj. E. Hopkins, forgeman, Porter.
David Johnston, saddler, Penn.
William Jorden, farmer, Cromwell.
Henry Krider, " Warriorsmark.
Lewis Knode, " Porter.
John Kesslering, " Springfield.
Thomas Logan, " Barree.
Uriah Lewis, gas-fitter, Huntingdon.
Saml. Lehman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Nathan McDivit, " Oneida.
Charles Miller, " Huntingdon.
Peter Piper, " Porter.
John Piper, Jr., carpenter, Alexandria.
William Parsons, farmer, Tell.
David Peterson, " Dublin.
Casper Reecy, teamster, Carbon.
George Russel, farmer, Hopewell.
James T. Scott, foundryman, Tod.
Moses Swoope, farmer, Union.
James Shively, " West.
James Ward, " Walker.
J. Whittaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John M. Wallace, carpenter, Clay.
Adolphus White, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas L. Ulley, Clerk, Springfield.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at the Store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS FOR NOW

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low rates for cash or country produce, and respect the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Every thing taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markleburg, May 27, 1863.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will sell at public sale, on Thursday, the 24th day of July, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House, in Huntingdon, the following described property, to-wit:

Two lots of ground, situate in the village of Dudley, Carbon township, Huntingdon county, numbered 15 and 16 in the recorded plan of the town, situate at the corner of Front and Washington streets, each fronting fifty feet on Front street and extending back at right angles therefrom, and parallel with Washington street, 150 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a large two story plank house, part of it unfinished with a stone basement—occupied as a boarding house—and frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David S. Beckstresser.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Mar.-hal.

Huntingdon July 8, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—tc.

HOWARD & WILFONG'S PATENT HAY ELEVATOR.

THE saving in time and labor by the use of this form of Elevator has been long established. Its operation is to force the forth into the load, start the horse and lift the hay to the desired point—pull the cord, then the fork swings on the eye—bolts and lets the hay fall into the mow.

Farmers tell us they have hoisted from 500 to 1000 lbs. at one lift, or a three horse load at four hoists. We have notes from Graham, Linden and Passmore—Paschall Morris—H. Baird & Son and others, who endorse their superiority and have them for sale. We respectfully solicit orders for one or more forks.

J. N. WILFONG & CO.,
1714 and 16 Barker St., Phila.

July 7, 1863-3m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., Trustee appointed by the said Court to sell the real estate of Thomas M. Owens deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to said duty on Saturday, the 25th of July next, at one o'clock P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims against the said fund, are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

July 7th, 1863.

HAINES BROS' CELEBRATED N. Y. PIANOS.

These Instruments are not surpassed by any made, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A circular of the most reliable references can be seen at the Globe Office.

MARSH, Sole Agt., 1102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums.

June 17th, 1863-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Mellroy, deceased.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of John McIlroy, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOSIAH McILROY,
JACKSON McILROY, } Administrators.

June 3, 1863.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
17th District, Penna., Huntingdon, May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN

any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, at these Headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from the date of enlistment. By order of Capt. J. D. CAMPBELL,

June 3, 1863. Provost Marshal.

CAUTION.—

The public are cautioned against trusting or harboring Susan Yocum, my wife, on my account, as she left my bed and board without any just cause. All debts contracted by her I will not pay, and is compelled by law.

Brady twp., 1863* JOHN A. YOCUM.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Any person desiring intelligence of or from their friends or relations in the Army of the Potomac or in any of the Army Hospitals, can receive information by addressing W. J. KEALSH, Washington, D. C.; enclosing one dollar. [June 10, 1863-tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SUPERIORITY ESTABLISHED.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other man ufactured, and seven medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed and can be seen at the Globe Office.

Prices of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANTS

in Huntingdon County by the Appraiser, of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1863.

	Class	License.
Alexandria Borough.		
D. P. Walker,	14	7.00
J. R. Gurgeon,	14	7.00
Wm. Moore,	14	7.00
Barree.		
S. W. Myton,	14	7.00
J. C. Walker,	14	7.00
Martin Green,	14	7.00
Brady.		
H. Jamison,	14	7.00
Geo. Eby,	13	10.00
J. Diffenbach,	14	7.00
S. Secherst,	14	7.00
Cassville.		
J. V. Heaton,	14½	7.00
J. Henderson,	14	7.00
Carbon.		
C. A. Heaton,	14	7.00
J. S. Berkstresser,	14	7.00
T. M. Hedding,	14	7.00
Powelton Coal Mine Co.,	10	20.00
Matthew Dunn,	14	7.00
Jas. Gleason,	12	10.00
W. A. Orbison,	14	7.00
Brown, Roberts & Co.,	14	7.00
R. B. Wigton,	10	20.00
A. D. Christ,	14	7.00
Blair & Port,	12	12.50
David Dunn,	13	10.00
Jacob Mentz,	14	7.00
Clay.		
G. H. Stevens,	14	7.00
J. H. Adams,	14	7.00
E. Ashman,	13	10.00
Cromwell.		
David Ritner,	14	7.00
T. S. Orbison,	14	7.00
Wm. Harper,	14	7.00
Dublin.		
James Cree,	14	7.00
Geo. Sipes,	14	7.00
W. G. Swan,	14	7.00
Franklin.		
Mrs. Isett & Mrs. Gardner,	14	7.00
John Q. Adams,	14	7.00
Shoff Stewart & Co.,	13	10.00
J. W. Mattern,	14	7.00
H. A. Ballmard & Co.,	14	7.00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	10	20.00
Hopewell.		
Simon Cohn,	14	7.00
David Weaver,	14	7.00
Wm. P. Orbison,	14	7.00
Huntingdon Borough.		
Fisher & Son,	12	12.50
D. P. Gwin,	13	10.00
Benj. Loeble,	14	7.00
A. Willoughby,	14	7.00
H. Roman,	14	7.00
Cannon & Heflight,	13	10.00
Wm. Colon,	14	7.00
Jos. Bolinger,	14	7.00
Swartz & McCabe,	14	7.00
M. Gutman,	13	10.00
S. S. Smith,	13	10.00
J. A. Brown,	13	10.00
D. Africa,	14	7.00
Wm. Lewis,	14	7.00
W. A. Saxton,	14	7.00
Wallace & Clement,	14	7.00
Z. Yeater,	14	7.00
A. B. Cunningham,	13	10.00
M. Pettenhoof,	14	7.00
Jackson.		
Freedom J. C.,	13	10.00
S. W. Myton,	14	7.00
W. H. Harper,	14	7.00
R. McIlmurry,	14	7.00
Morris.		
R. A. Dorsey,	13	10.00
T. W. Gaddis,	13	10.00
J. H. Hammer,	14	7.00
Wm. Davis,	14	7.00
Penn.		
Wm. March,	14	7.00
Porter.		
G. D. Green,	14	7.00
Saml. Hatfield,	14	7.00
Shirley.		
Ettner, Foust & Co.,	14	7.00
Geo. Melaughlin,	14	7.00
Peter H. Bare,	12	10.00
W. A. Fisher,	14	7.00
W. H. Brewster,	14	7.00
Lem & Dewor,	14	7.00
Springfield.		
G. McLaughlin,	14	7.00
N. K. Lowell,	14	7.00
D. Locke,	14	7.00
Tell.		
D. H. Morrison,	14	7.00
Union.		
Saml. Miller,	13	10.00
J. Bauman,	13	10.00
Walker.		
J. Douglass,	14	7.00
J. Brewster,	14	7.00
Warriorsmark.		
W. C. Vanries & Co.,	14	7.00
B. F. Patton,	14	7.00
D. S. Owen,	14	7.00
J. R. Thompson,	14	7.00
J. C. Walker,	14	7.00
E. Hartman,	14	7.00
Jno. K. Steele & Co.,	13	10.00
Jno. Cresswell & Son,	13	10.00
PATENT MEDECINES.		
John Read,		10.00
Jos. Johnston,		5.00
Wm. P. McNitt,		5.00
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.		
T. Nexell & Co.,		25.00
J. Smith & Co.,		25.00
Peter Roshan,		15.00
Holst. Mass'y,		15.00
J. K. Lutz,		15.00